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### (54) Method of providing photofinishing credit

(57) A management system and method of assigning credit for unprintable images provided by a customer. When unprintable frames are submitted for processing, such as scanning, printing or storage, the method allows the photofinisher to keep track of the number of

image submitted for processing and assigns credit for to the customer's account for unprintable images. As an example of redeeming such credit, when the number of unprintable images equals a pre-set criterion, such as the number of frames in a roll, a free roll of film could be issued to the customer.

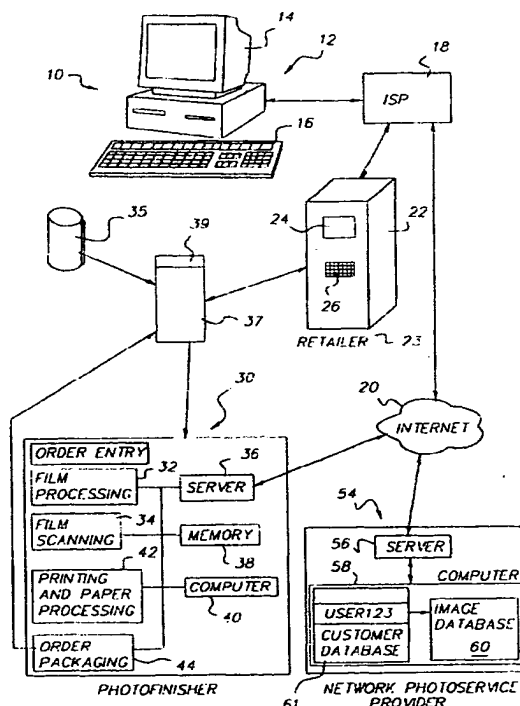


FIG. 1

## Description

**[0001]** This invention is in the field of photographic processing services and, more particularly, is in the field of methods of accumulating credits to a customer's photofinishing loyalty account.

**[0002]** It is well known in commerce in general, and in the photofinishing service business in particular as well, to provide incentives to customers to continue use of a particular product or service. These incentives may include, for example, discount coupons or volume discounts. A well-known example of an incentive specific to the photofinishing service business is the practice by some service providers of providing a replacement "free roll of film" to the customer for every roll submitted for processing.

**[0003]** There is another practice, perhaps unique to the photofinishing business, which also serves to create customer satisfaction and loyalty. In a traditional photofinishing service operation, customers are ordinarily assessed a flat rate charge for processing a roll of film (the charge will, however, often depend upon the length of the roll submitted) and then an additional charge for each print made from that roll is added on to the charges for the order. Most photofinishers today can detect if a frame of the film submitted for processing is blank (e.g., the frame either has no exposure on it all, or an overall uniform maximum exposure) and not make a print from blank frames. In some operations, more sophisticated automatic detection means may be applied to detect frames which, while not blank or uniformly fogged, are otherwise unprintable or judged unlikely to make a print the customer would want to have. Thus prints will be made only from those prints judged likely to give good results and the total resulting charges for the photofinishing order then will reflect only the prints actually made. This policy of not making prints from unprintable frames undoubtedly leads to greater customer satisfaction with the photofinishing service received.

**[0004]** A problem not fully addressed by this practice is one which arises from the fact that rolls of film are ordinarily supplied in specific roll lengths, containing fixed numbers of exposures. For example, rolls of 12, 24 or 36 exposures are fairly typical. Often, a user of the film may find there are exposures remaining even though all the photographs desired of a particular event have been made. Confronted by this situation and not wishing to "waste" what is perceived by the user as a valuable resource (in this case unexposed film), the user may resort to a practice of shooting photographs, which may also not be of particular interest at the time. Multiple photographs of the same subject such as a family pet, shot hastily, is a familiar example of this practice. While the customer perhaps realizes she would not have to pay for prints made from blank frames, she nevertheless still views submitting the unexposed frames for processing as wasteful.

**[0005]** More recently cameras have been introduced

such as the Kodak Preview™ camera, part of the Advantix™ line of cameras, which while employing film as the capture medium, also captures the image photographed electronically and displays a preview image on an LCD screen on the back of the camera. The photographer is then given a choice to select from the options at photofinishing to order one print from the frame, multiple prints from the frame, or no print at all. In the Kodak Preview™ camera, the instructions to the photofinisher are written to the magnetic recording tracks present on the film. In the instance of a frame where no print is selected, this frame is of course wasted and may not be reused.

**[0006]** With the advent of loyalty accounts and computer-stored databases of customer past purchases and preferences, it is now possible for a photofinishing service provider to set up a photofinishing account for each customer and track total actual usage of photofinishing products and services over time. This capability opens the possibility to provide a method to better address the particular problems described above and thereby to engender even greater satisfaction and loyalty to the provider.

**[0007]** The present invention provides a solution to the problem outlined above by providing a method of assigning credit for unprintable or unused frames of film to a customer's photofinishing loyalty account. When unexposed or otherwise unprintable frames are submitted for processing, the method allows the photofinisher to keep track of the number of frames submitted but not printed and assigns credit for them to the account. As an example of redeeming such credit, when the number of unprinted frames equals a pre-set criterion, such as the number of frames in a roll, a free roll of film could be issued to the customer. Other forms of credit such as reduction of the photofinishing service charge may also be used.

**[0008]** In practice, the photofinishing service provider sets up a loyalty account for a particular customer and assigns a unique ID number to that account. When the customer submits a new photofinishing order, the ID number is associated with the order for example, either by entry on a photofinishing service request bag, or by swiping a loyalty card programmed with the ID number at a kiosk.

**[0009]** In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a photoprocessing management system for managing photoprocessing services, comprising:

- a) a computer for processing data with respect to a customer;
- b) means for filling an image order for said customer and associating a charge to said customer for filling of said image order; and
- c) automatically assigning credit on behalf of said customer based on a predetermined criteria.

**[0010]** In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for processing images on an image retaining device, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an image retaining device of a customer, said image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images;
- b. processing said image retaining device by a processing lab;
- c. automatically determining the number of printable images on said processed image retaining device; and
- d. automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images in accordance with a predetermined criteria.

**[0011]** In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer software product that when placed in a computer will cause the computer to do the steps of:

- a. processing data with respect to a customer;
- b. keeping track of a customer order having an image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images;
- c. automatically determining the number of printable images on said processed image retaining device; and
- d. automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images in accordance with a predetermined criteria.

**[0012]** In accordance with still another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for processing images on an image retaining device, comprising the steps of:

- a. scanning an image retaining device of a customer, said image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images and associating a charge to said customer;
- b. automatically determining the number of printable images obtained from said scanning; and
- d. automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images scanned in accordance with a predetermined criteria.

**[0013]** In another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for processing digital images provided by a customer, comprising the steps of:

- a. storing a plurality of digital image files provided by a customer and associating charge for said storing to said customer;
- b. automatically determining the number of printable images from said stored digital images; and
- d. automatically crediting said customer for said un-

printable images stored in accordance with a predetermined criteria.

**[0014]** The above, and other objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become more apparent from the accompanying detailed description thereof when considered in conjunction with the following drawings.

**[0015]** In the detailed description of the preferred embodiments used in the invention presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a image management system made in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of operation of the image management system of system of Fig. 1.

**[0016]** The present description will be directed in particular to elements forming part of, or in cooperation more directly with, the apparatus in accordance with the present invention. It is understood that elements not specifically shown or described may take various forms well known to those skilled in the art.

**[0017]** Referring to Fig. 1, there is illustrated a schematic diagram of a system 10 made in accordance with the present invention. The system 10 includes a personal computer 12 having a display device 14 and a keyboard 16 for entering data into computer 12. The display device 14 may be of any particular type. In the particular embodiment illustrated the display device is a CRT. Personal computer 12 is provided with appropriate communication hardware and software so as to enable the personal computer 12 to be connected to an internet service provider (ISP) 18. The ISP 18 provides access to the Internet 20.

**[0018]** The system 10 may also include a kiosk 22 or other retail computer located a retailer 23. The kiosk 22 will include a display device 24 and data entry means 26. In the particular embodiment illustrated, data entry means 26 is a keyboard. It is, of course, understood that the data entry means may be of any appropriate type device, for example, but not by limitation may be a touch display screen or a mouse for controlling a selection icon on the display device 24. In addition a card reader 25 may be provided for reading information from a credit card or loyalty card, for example, information on a magnetic strip provided on the card. Other type reading devices such as a bar-code reader may also be provided for reading of information.

**[0019]** The system 10 further includes a photofinishing lab 30 (photofinishing provider) which provides various photofinishing goods and services. For example, the photofinishing lab 30 typically will receive exposed unprocessed photographic film for processing and printing of photographic prints. The photofinishing lab 30 may provide various other image related products such as photo albums, t-shirts and mugs having personalized

images thereon. There is virtually no limit as to the number and different type of image goods or services that may be provided by the photofinishing lab 30.

**[0020]** A typical photofinishing lab 30 will include various different sections. In the particular embodiment illustrated the photofinishing lab 30 includes an order entry station 31. As is typical in such photofinishing labs, the order entry station 31 includes a splice apparatus for splicing together a plurality of individual rolls of film, each one being associated with a single photofinishing order for a particular customer. Between adjacent rolls and connecting the individual rolls there is provided a splice tape which subsequently allows the forming of a single long roll of film that will be processed and printed. The splice tape has a unique machine readable identification number associated with the customer order. Typically this ID number is also printed on the order envelope in which the order was provided. The unique splice number is capable of being tracked through out the photofinishing process and read by various pieces of equipment in the photofinishing process such as a scanner and/or printer. The splice apparatus is also capable of identifying the number of exposures (frames) the roll of film was designed to capture.

**[0021]** The photofinishing lab 30 also included a film processing section 32 wherein exposed undeveloped film is processed. A film scanning section 34 is also provided for scanning the processed film so as to obtain a digital record of the images thereon. The scanning section 34 includes a CCD or other scanning device for electronically capturing the images on the film. Appropriate computer algorithms analyze the digitally captured images to determine which are suitable for printing. The images suitable for printing obtained from the film are forwarded to a computer server 36 or memory storage device 38. A computer 40 is also provided at the photofinishing lab 30 for controlling and monitoring of the photofinishing processes being conducted. The digitally captured images are then sent on to a printer and processing section 42 where the images may be digitally printed and developed. Optionally the images may be forwarded on to an optical printer for optically printing of the images. In such a case, the film may be scanned by a CCD, which is typically used to determine the appropriate printing conditions, to determine what images are suitable for printing. Here again, the CCD can be used to determine the number of images developed on the film that are suitable for printing. The completed order is then packaged at an order packaging station 44 and returned to the retailer 23 that forwarded the order.

**[0022]** In the particular embodiment illustrated, the exposed photographic film is provided to photofinishing lab 30 in a cassette 35 which is placed into an order envelope 37 typically provided at a retailer 23. The order envelope 37 is appropriately filled out by the customer, submitted by the retailer 23, and forwarded by the retailer 23 to the photofinishing lab 30 for obtaining the appropriate service which in the particular embodiment

illustrated is for the obtaining of photographic prints. A tear off strip 39 is taken off the order envelope 37 by the customer as a receipt for the order. The tear off strip 39 includes a copy of the envelope ID provided on the envelope that is forwarded to the photofinishing lab 30.

**[0023]** The system 10 further includes a network photo service provider 54 wherein digital images obtained from the scanner section 34 at a photofinishing lab 30 may be stored. In a similar fashion, the network photo service provider 54 receives digital images over the internet 20 via personal computer 12 connected to ISP 18.

**[0024]** The network photo service provider 54 includes a server 56 which is used to communicate with the Internet 20. In the embodiment illustrated, the network photo service provider 54 is in communication with photofinishing lab 30 through Internet 20. The internet 20 also allows communication between any of the various parties connected thereto, for example, the customer at home, the retailer 23, the photofinishing lab 30, and network photo service provider 54. A computer 58 is also provided at the network photo service provider 54. Computer 58 is in communication with server 56 and includes an image database 60 which stores digital images, and a customer database 61 for identifying the digital images stored in the image database 60. In the system 10 illustrated, the network photo service provider 54 is shown separate from the photofinishing lab 30. However, the network photo service provider 54 and photofinishing lab 30 may be at a single operation at the same location. In such case, server 56 may be in direct communication with server 36 or may even be the same server.

**[0025]** Referring to Fig. 2, there is illustrated a process flow diagram for the system 10 of the present invention. The first step 62 occurs when a customer fills out an order envelope 37 for ordering a photofinishing service. The customer provides the appropriate information, for example, name, address and e-mail address. In a typical order, the customer would place the item to be processed within the order envelope 37 and placed in a drop box or is handed over to the retailer for forwarding to the photofinishing lab 30 for processing. In the embodiment illustrated the item to be processed is a roll of photographic film contained in a film cartridge 35. However, the item being forward for processing may comprise film negatives, prints, digital memory devices containing digital images, or other items that can be used for obtaining a variety of goods or services.

**[0026]** Optionally, a customer order kiosk 22 may be provided for placing of the customer order. In such case at step 64, a customer loyalty card may be swiped into card reader 25 on the kiosk 22 for identifying the customer with the order envelope being used. The customer can provide all of the order information into the kiosk 22. At step 66, the roll ID may be scanned for identifying source of image. When the customer finishes entry of the order a label is printed for placement on the envelope and is placed on the order envelope by the cus-

tomers at step 68.

[0027] The completed order envelope 37 with the item to be processed enclosed at step 70 is forwarded on to the photofinishing lab 30. During initial processing, the photofinishing lab 30 enters the appropriate information at order station 31 regarding the order received into computer 40, for example, name, address, e-mail address, customer ID, order envelope, etc. Additionally other order information can be automatically obtained from information on the film and/or film cartridge such as the type of film that is to be developed and the number of images the roll of film was designed to capture. The information regarding the film type may be used for enhancing the captured image at a later stage in the processing. The number of images that the roll of film was designed to capture will be used as later described herein. Appropriate information is then sent from the photofinishing lab 30 to the network photo service provider 54 such as the customer identification data. The network photo service provider 54 takes the information received from the photofinishing lab 30 and stores the digital images in the image database 60 and customer information in the customer database 61. The order is processed by the photofinishing lab 30 at step 72. For example, if a roll of photographic film is being sent for processing, the film is processed as is customarily done and in accordance with the customer order instructions. In the photofinishing lab 30 after the images on the film have been developed, they are digitally scanned, for example by a CCD linear array, whereby the images developed thereon can be captured. In addition to capturing the images, the images can be analyzed by appropriate algorithms for obtaining various information. In the particular embodiment illustrated the photofinishing lab 30 at step 74 analyzes the images to determine which images are suitable for printing. If there are no unprintable images, the film is sent on to the printer where the images are printed and returned to the customer at step 76. In the particular embodiment illustrated the images on the film are analyzed to determine if sufficient light is present in the image so as to produce a reasonable quality print. It is to be understood the images can be analyzed for any desired predetermined criteria. In determining if an image is suitable for printing various appropriate algorithms may be used. For example, U.S. Patent 4,239,384 by H. Treiber, issued December 16, 1980, discloses a method useful in a scanning printer to automatically detect and reject from printing frames unprintable by virtue of under- or over-exposure. Also, commonly assigned U.S. Patent 4,651,199 issued March 17, 1987 by J. Alkofer discloses a method to detect and reject from printing blank frames, either of the "no exposure" or "maximum exposure" type. Additionally, appropriate algorithms may be provided for adjusting the image so that the images forwarded to the customer are illustrated in their best possible form. Once the number of unprintable frames for the roll of film being developed is determined, the number of unprintable

frames is credited to the customer's account at step 78. For example, this information is passed on to the customer database 61. The total number of unprintable images that result from a particular customer is kept track of at database 61. This crediting of the customer account is updated for each roll of film forwarded to the photofinishing lab 30 over time. When the number of credited unprintable frames reaches a predetermined criteria, a token is provided for that customer. For example, at step 80 when the number of unprintable frames reaches the number of frames on a roll of film that would hold 24 images, a complimentary roll of film or equivalent coupon would be authorized for sending to the customer by the network photo service provider 54. It is, of course, understood that the token may comprise any appropriate premium that the photofinishing lab 30 may select and is not limited to providing a roll of film or coupon. At step 82, the token would be sent to the customer. The credit account at the photo service provider 54 for that customer is reset by removing the credit equivalent to the number of frames in the roll of film sent to the customer at step 84. This could result in the credit account returning to zero or near zero depending upon the number of unprintable frames in the customers most recently processed order. The completed order is sent to the customer which would preferably have the token enclosed there with.

[0028] While the embodiment described above is particularly well suited to processing, scanning and printing of film, the present invention is not so limited. For example, but not by way of limitation, the present invention can be applied to the digital scanning of images and/or storing of digital images. A charge could be assessed to a customer for the digital scanning of hard copy images and/or the storage of digital images to a specific customer account. This storage may be for a short period of time or for an extended long period of time in a digital memory storage device. If it is determined that the scanned image or the digital image received from a customer for storage is not suitable for printing, a credit could be credited to the customer account. For example, for free addition scanning of hard copy images and/or the free storage of additional digital images for a predetermined period of time. It is of course understood that any type credit may be provided to the customer and any desired criteria may be used in determining when a credit will be given to the customer.

## Claims

1. A photoprocessing management system for managing photoprocessing services, comprising:
  - a. a computer for processing data with respect to a customer;
  - b. means for filling an image order for said customer and associating a charge to said customer.

- er for filling of said image order; and  
c. automatically assigning credit on behalf of said customer based on a predetermined criteria.
2. A photoprocessing management system according to claim 1 wherein said automatically assigned credit on behalf of said customer is updated by said computer for each of a plurality of said image orders.
3. A photoprocessing management system according to claim 1 wherein said image order comprises printing of images on a roll of photographic film.
4. A photoprocessing management system according to claim 3 wherein said predetermined criteria comprises crediting said customer for unprintable images on said roll of photographic film.
5. A photoprocessing management system according to claim 3 wherein the number of accrued unprintable images are compared to a threshold value.
6. A method for processing images on an image retaining device, comprising the steps of:
- providing an image retaining device of a customer, said image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images;
  - processing said image retaining device by a processing lab;
  - automatically determining the number of printable images on said processed image retaining device; and
  - automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images in accordance with a predetermined criteria.
7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said predetermined criteria comprises comparing the number of images said image retaining device was designed to capture with the number of printable images on said processed image retaining device.
8. A computer software product that when placed in a computer will cause the computer to do the steps of:
- processing data with respect to a customer;
  - keeping track of a customer order having an image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images;
  - automatically determining the number of printable images on said processed image retaining device; and
  - automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images in accordance with a predetermined criteria.
9. A method for processing images on an image retaining device, comprising the steps of:
- scanning an image retaining device of a customer, said image retaining device capable of retaining a predetermined number of images and associating a charge to said customer;
  - automatically determining the number of printable images obtained from said scanning; and
  - automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images scanned in accordance with a predetermined criteria.
10. A method for processing digital images provided by a customer, comprising the steps of:
- storing a plurality of digital image files provided by a customer and associating charge for said storing to said customer;
  - automatically determining the number of printable images from said stored digital images; and
  - automatically crediting said customer for said unprintable images stored in accordance with a predetermined criteria.

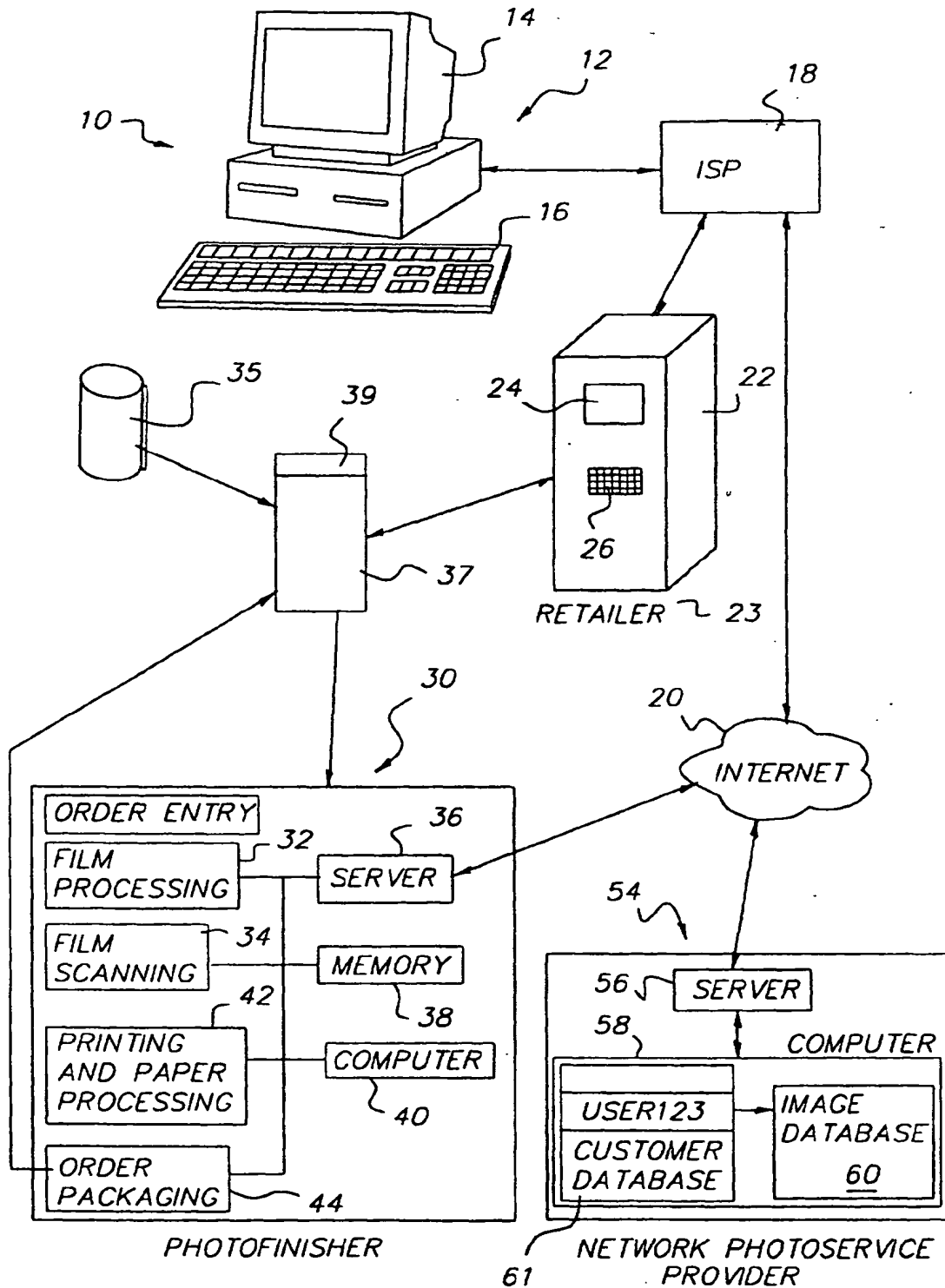
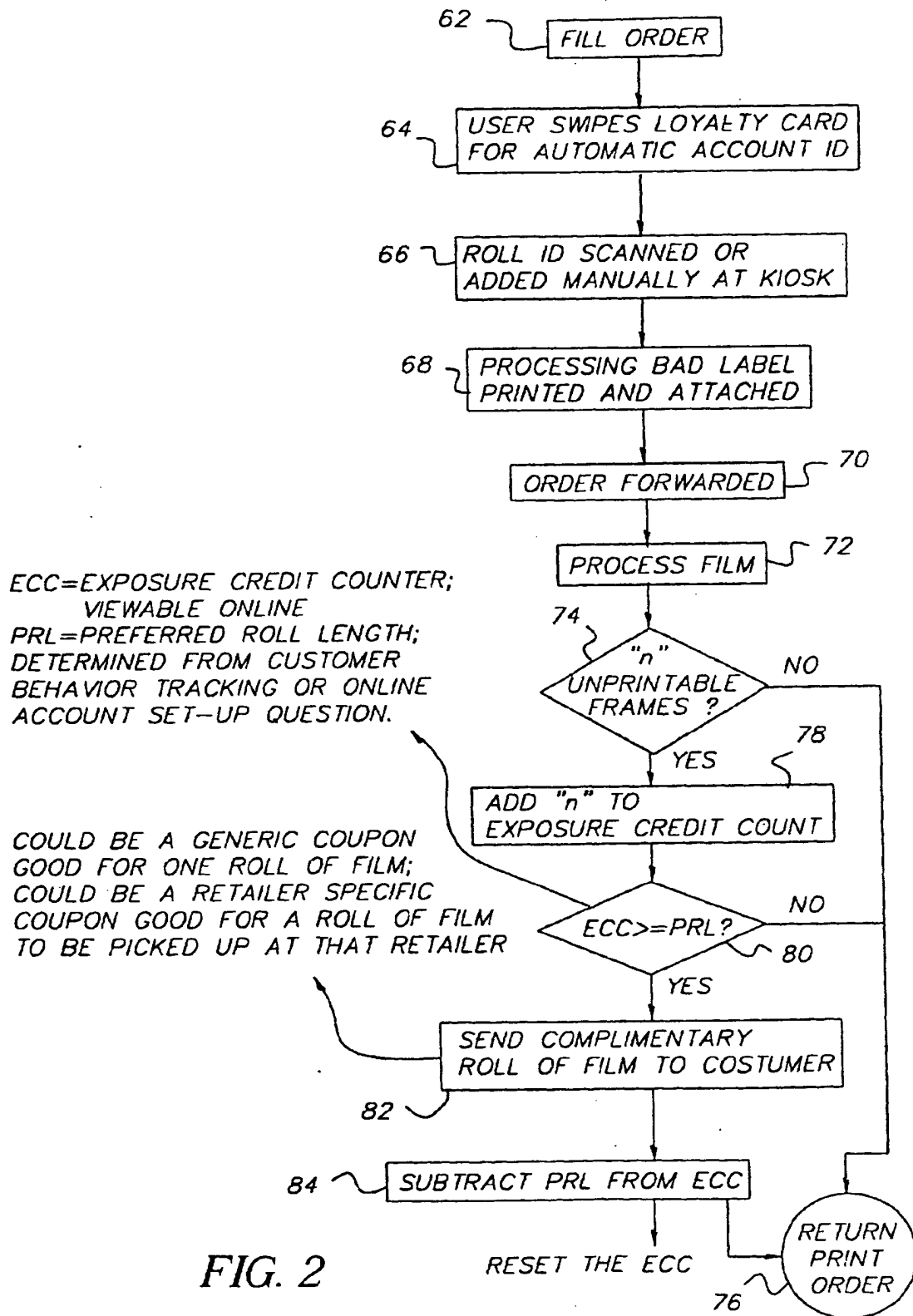
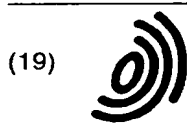


FIG. 1







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### (54) Method of providing photofinishing credit

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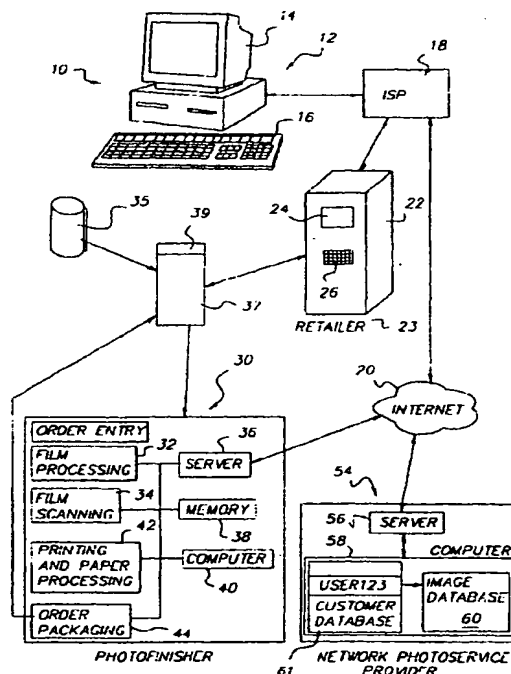


FIG. 1



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# DECLARATION

Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 01 20 0933 shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

The Search Division considers that the present application, does not comply with the provisions of the EPC to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of all claims

Reason:

The claims relate to subject matter excluded from patentability under Art. 52(2) and (3) EPC. Given that the claims are formulated in terms of such subject matter or merely specify commonplace features relating to its technological implementation, the search examiner could not establish any technical problem which might potentially have required an inventive step to overcome. Hence it was not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art (Rule 45 EPC). See also Guidelines Part B Chapter VIII, 1-6.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that a search may be carried out during examination following a declaration of no search under Rule 45 EPC, should the problems which led to the declaration being issued be overcome (see EPC Guideline C-VI, 8.5).

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CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
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THE HAGUE

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23 January 2002

Examiner

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